FARM AND HOME. Farm Rakings.

A Kansas shipper states that a car will hold two more head of steers if they are destitute of horns. He thinks this a strong argument in favor of polled Angus cattle.

Mr. HARRIS LEWIS gives it as his opinion that grazing for milk may be made to pay till land reaches \$100 an acre. On land of greater value, grazing coys for profit is questionable.

Every person who keeps chickens should raise garden peppers. A tea made by boiling them in water and added to boiled potatoes or corn-meal dough is stated to be a sure preventive of cholera in fowls.

PULVERIZED sulphur is an excellent feeders, substance to apply to fowls and cattle for the purpose of destroying or keeping away vermin, for the reason that the heat of the body causes it to become volatile, in which form it suffocates in-

A CELEBRATED French breeder, who for many years held first rank in the art of fattening sheep, when urged to divulge his secret, replied : "My secret? I have none; it is only a question of fare. Induce animals to cut abundantly of a large, choice variety of well-prepared food; that is all there is to it."

A FRUIT tree cannot bear a very heavy crop oftener than once in two years, and in order to obtain an even-bearing tree the fruit should be thinned very freely every year; this would secure not only very even crops every year, but finer and more superior fruit. Birds assist us in this matter by picking off the blossoms. Thinning is easily done if we obtain a slender pole with a hooklike knife attached, or even a codfish hook, by which the extra fruit could be with water to make a batter; add a little easily cut out.

abundant harvests ought to teach the farmer to husband his resources. Because plenty abounds is no reason why waste should occur. Many farmers hav- and rub it with a greased cloth or a little ing large crops of corn adopt a plan of butter tied up in a piece of muslin; feeding which is not only very costly, but one which really seems criminal. Corn is fed to pigs who trample it into the mud. Cattle are given rations of four times the amount necessary, and, in fact, the wholesale waste permeates and attaches itself to every feature of the farm. Tight floors should be the invariable practice in feeding stables, especially in hog pens.

Considering the comparative standing of the different breeds of cattle as stall-feeders, Prof. Brown, of Ontario Agricultural College, says: "I know of no class of cattle so well qualified to fill up all our wants in the stall as the short-horn and his grades. In impressive power, early maturity, weight and slices of salt pork on the top. Bake for fattening disposition they stand unrivaled. Next to these stand the Aberdeen Poll and his grades with their better quality of flesh and equal maturity, but hardly equal in weight. The Herefords come third with their equal impressive power and reliability as breeders, but not equal in early maturing or weight; and, as a stall feeder, the Galloway must take a fourth place, except in permanency of character and quality codfish, that has been soaked at least of flesh, in which respect he bows to no twenty-four hours. Boil it in plain one. '

FEEDING AND DIGESTION.-Dr. G. Augustin Bowen, Woodstock, Ct., at the last annual meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, said on the subject of winter feeding and digestion that animal waste varies with the species and the individual, the active deer requiring a much greater amount of food than the sluggish bear; the young of all animals need also more than the mature. The blood, muscles and fatty portions of the body may be increased or affected by the kinds of food consumed. The rearing of queen bees from ordinary eggs by special feeding is an illustration of the influence different foods may exert. Milk comes nearest being a universal perfect food; its large pr portion of water gives freedom of motion to all the atoms which make up the structure; the casein supplies the muscle and increases growth; the sugar aids combustion, keeping the body warm; the fat lubricates and prevents friction, and the lime builds up bone. Salt is a necessary constituent of food, but the quantity required is very small. Oatmeal is a cheap meat and fat-producing food, and should be better appreciated in this country. One rule of feeding will not apply to all animals. The stomach of a horse is small (only half the relative size of that of a man), and it must be supplied often and in small quantities. Liberal watering immediately after eating is wasteful, as it washes the food along too rapidly for perfect digestion. The cow's stomach is capacious and complicated, and designed for has hung out his shingle in Et Paso.

storing large quantities of food. Frequent feeding here becomes unnecessary, and may cause imperfect digestion. Twice a day is often enough to feed cattle; coarse food remains in the large stomach from twelve to thirty hours before it is remasticated. Never let any animal become cloyed by overfeeding, as it is a slow and difficult trouble to cure. Pigs make a better use of their food if it is given often-three or four times a day. The digestive power of all animals is strong, and coarse fodder may all be utilized if fed with other and richer food in due proportion. Calves do best to suck the cow, as the saliva is then better mixed with the milk. By all means feed animals regularly and well, and don't have too many

Domestic Economy.

HOMINY FRITTERS, -Take two teacupfuls of cold boiled hominy, one cup of sweet milk, four teaspoonfuls of flour, a little salt and one egg; beat vigorously, and drop with a spoon into hot lard; try until brown. Rice can be used in- a territory of thirty-eight square miles stead of hominy.

CRACKER GRIDDLE CAKES, -- One pint of cracker dust; the yelks of two eggs; thin with milk, and when it swells add more milk until of the right consistency; salt, and when ready to bake add the whites of the eggs benten stiff.

OYSTER Pre. - Take two cans of oysters, and having lined a small baking pan with pasts, put in a layer of oysters then a layer of dough and the remainder of the oysters; season with plenty of butter; pepper and salt to taste; pour in the liquor off the oysters, enough to make a good gravy. Put on the top crust and bake.

CRUMPETS. - Mix a quart of good milk salt, an egg, and a teaspoonful of good THE prevalence of good times and yeast; beat well, cover it up and let it stand in a warm place to rise. Clean the muffin-plate, or, not having this, a frying-pan, while warm, over the fire, pour a cupful of batter into the pan or the golden bonanza were forgotten or \$1,000 a week profit to Bennett. One on the plate; as it begins to bake raise lost sight of for the time being. Two the edge all around with a sharp knife. When one side is done, turn and bake the other side. Crumpets are generally now poured into proper-sized rings of paid the premises a visit in person, and tin, which makes them all a size and on the strength of their opinions parthickness

> To Make a Nice Dish.—A nice dish for supper is made of sweet or Irish potatoes, which have been left from dinner (either baked or boiled). Slice them, but not in very thin slices, lay in a baking tin or pudding dish, and cover each layer with little lumps of butter and with pepper and salt. If you like the flavor of pork put two or three thin half an hour. Raw potatoes may be prepared in the same way, but will require a longer time to bake them. To give an excellent flavor to warmed-over potatoes take some of the fat that you cut from slices of beefsteak, fry in the pan till you have as much as you need, then take out the scraps and put in the potatoes. This is better than butter.

MASHED SALT COD. -Take some salted water, drain it, carefully pick out all the skin and bones and separate the fish into small flakes. Put the flakes into a basin, and work them with a fork until every flake is broken into small pieces. Rub a saucepan freely with garlic, put the fish and a small quantity of fine salad oil into it, stir well with a fork. Place the saucepan on a very slow fire, and never cease stirring the contents; pour into it salad oil and milk alternately, in the smallest possible quantities, but continuously until the mixture assumes the appearance of a thick, creamy paste. Season with white pepper, add some lemon juice, and never leave off stirring; for it is upon the thoroughness of this operation that the success of the dish depends. Serve piled on a dish, with bread sippets fried in butter.

OUR exchanges contain frequent have no idea what they are, unless they are the kind of entertainment Sullivan and Ryan indulged in lately.—Siftings.

man who at baptism does not go deep enough into the water to get his pocket book under, has not been dipped enough to save him.

Grant is becoming very liberal. He of late.-Siftings.

-Chung Wash, a Chinese physician,

GOLD IN VIRGINIA.

Full of It-Machinery and Capital Needed to Get It Out. Philadelphia Times.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 18 .- Minerals of all kinds abound in the State of Virginia. It is not generally known, however, that gold in large quantities can be had if the proper machinery necessary to mine, crush and wash were on hand and in the hands of those who understand the business of mining.

Seventy-three miles west of Lynchburg, on the Verginia and Tennessee branch of the Norfolk and Western Railrord, the Allegheny Springs are situated, and nine miles further west lies the town of Christiansburg, at the head of the Valley of the Roanoke. This valley is hidden away between the Allegheny and Blue Ridge range of mountains. As it extends westward it begins to narrow at Big Springs and at Christiansburg there is no valley left worth speaking about. Six miles south of the latter town, and eight miles southwest of the springs above mentioned, the two ranges of mountains come to a point, one losing its identity in the other, and here is situated what is known as "the gold fiends," covering in the counties of Montgomery and Floyd. Why it is called a field it is hard to say, because there are no fields about-nothing but mountainsides, ravines and water-courses, and as wild a locality as one would desire to see. That gold in the dust, in the small nugget and in the lump is abundant, there is apparently no shadow of a doubt, and in ten years from now the locality will be better and more generally known than it is at present.

In the spring of 1861 a returned Californian named Thomson, was riding with his father in a buggy from Blacks-burg to Floyd Court House, and in passing Brush Creek the son remarked to his father that the country resembled and reminded him of California. Getting out of the wagon the young man wandered about exploring for fifteen or twenty minutes and came back with a piece of quartz in his hands, saying to his father: "Here is gold and this country is full of it." Further investigation proved that Thomson was correct, but then the war broke out and all those who were in the secret of the gold deposit became interested in the game of carnage that lay before them, years ago the geologists of Virginia looked into the matter and Prof. Zeb Hotschiss, of Staunton, and Prof. Fontaine, of the University of Virginia, ties of men commenced in a rough and slip-shod manner to wash the dirt along Brush Creek in searth of the the handles broken off, the toilers

managed to make from \$3 to \$30 a day. Prof. Fontaine, when asked for his opinion in relation to the yield, said quantities there were better than in the early days of California. There were at least 200 men working along the creek, and the professor said that with a patent washing machine he could follow those men and get more gold out cinnati Enquirer. of the dirt they threw aside than they got out of what they called choice dirt. Pointing to Pilot Mcuntain, he said finding was washed down from there; that the wountain was filled with gold, but it required capital and machinery ton. to get it out, and that the people now at work would never realize the benefit of their early findings, because it was only a matter of time when the land would change owners, and then that section of Virginia would bloom and a

city would spring up in a night. When the Times representative last paid a visit to the gold fields the amateur miners had moved their quarters to Laurel Creek, eight miles south of Brush Creek, and were toiling away with fair success. Their mode of living was about the same as in all camps of the kind. They go or send to Christainsburg for supplies, paying for everything needed in gold dust or nuggets, being allowed 75 cents a pennyweight for the gold. Out of the thirty-five or forty stores in the county-seat of Montgomery there is not one whose shelves are not filled with bottles or jars containing gold, all of which is sent to Pliladelphia and New York and sold for 95 cents a pennyweight.

The whole territory is watered by several running brooks and streams, the chief of which are Laurel and Brush Creeks, which empty into the Upper Roanoke River, not very far mention of "pound sociables." We from the Allegheny Springs. The lands along the Brush are owned by a man named Waters, who was born in that wild region, and, like the Indians he is opposed to new comers from any section, and this is one reason why the A Baptist clergyman says that the other lands along the Laurel and elsewhere are owned by several parties to the manor born, among whon is John Sumpter, a conductor of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, the President of which resides in Philadelphia.

The lead or vein crosses the Roanoke River into Poor Mountain and along has not only donated his property at down the Blue Ridge to Goochland Elberon to his wife, but he has actually and Buckingham Counties, a distance given himself away on several occasions of 200 miles, where there are regularly worked gold mines. In the latter county there is a mine valued a \$2,000,-000, which is owned by a Northern

company. The scenery in the locality above

P. CHAIRTER

described is grand, wild and lovely. Every Texan Wants Black fish and trout are plentiful in the river and creeks, and wild game, from the bear and the deer down to the pheasant, are in profusion. Besides, the shiny yellow metal is there, and this spring all hands will turn out again washing for gold, promising to give the landed proprietors one-fourth of the yield-which they seldom do.

Buying Bottom Lands.

A year or two ago a Michigander who was in New Orleans thought it would be a nice thing to ewn some real estate in the South, and he wasn't long in discovering a Mississippian who could accomodate him. For what he considered an extraordinary cheap price the Wolverine took in 500 acres of what the other called rich bottom lands, and came home with his hat on his ear. This last winter he found a Detroiter who was going down that way and asked him to run over the farm and see what sort of property it was. A letter was received from the traveler the other day which read:

"I didn't run over your purchase, but I did the next best thing-I sailed over it. The name of the lake is Lake Despair, and your bottom lands are at the bottom of the lake. Didn't see any signs of a crop on them, but presume you will have no trouble in growing alligators twenty feet long. If you want the other 22,000 acres I think they can be had at the same price. Please write at once."

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS.

John Russell Young told me a day or two ago that the Evening Telegram, the Brush Creek, Pilot Mountain and which is about 13 years old, was worth of Jay Gould's brokers also says that the Tribune has been completely disconnected from Gould. That it was detached through a put or a call on the stock at a certain figure given some time ago, when the property was not apparently going to be worth as much as now, and Mr. Reid has extricated the golden treasure. Although their en- property at a very prudent price. The gineering implements consisted only opening of the new Brooklyn bridge, a of tin wash-pans and frying-pans with few rods from the Tribune office, makes the real estate there of enormous value, bringing the 700,000 people of Brooklyn almost in one crowd out to terra firma the prospects of finding gold in large in New York. The builders are hard at work putting up the great rear extension of the Tribune block, which will make it the most extensive newspaper edifice in the world .- Gath's special to Cin-

IMAGINE the indignation of an American boy in a French school who, in a that all the gold that those men were history class, is told how Lafayette, the great French general, triumphed in the Revolution, assisted by one Washing-

> A MAN who was excessively addicted to tobacco, asked his wife at the opera "My dear," says he, a conundrum. "what part of the performance do I re-semble?" "The over-chewer," she sweetly replied.

SYMPTOMS OF A ORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye. Restiessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

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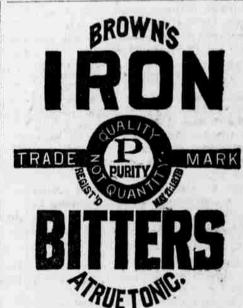
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